

## **Reducing the Dropout Rate**

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## **Ways to Reduce the Dropout Rate**

Global literacy rates have risen steadily over the last two centuries, owing primarily to increasing school attendance rates. Auxiliary and tertiary instructions have also developed significantly, with worldwide regular long stretches of tutoring today surpassing those of a prior century. In today's society, education involves contemplating acquiring a more prominent agreement and information on a few regions applied to day-to-day existence. Training isn't just about retaining realities from books; it might also be accomplished through active encounters outside the homeroom. Schooling enjoys various benefits in individuals' day-to-day existence. For instance, training supports setting out more work, open doors, higher pay, the advancement of critical thinking abilities, the improvement of the economy, the arrangement of a prosperous and glad life, rewarding the local area, making present-day culture, and connecting lines. Accordingly, understanding and regarding freedoms, rules, and guidelines might assist with shaping a superior culture to live in. On the other hand, school dropouts face numerous social and economic challenges. Dropouts, for example, have more excellent rates of unemployment, lower wages, poorer health, and higher mortality rates than high school graduates (Anderson & Steele, 2016). It also leads to an increase in criminal conduct and incarceration and a greater reliance on government aid.

The education framework rehearsed in the United States is partitioned into five significant classifications: Primary School, Middle School, High School, College or University, and Graduate School. The US higher training system is regarded as one of the greatest globally, with over 4,000 schools and institutions offering flexible study options (Poernomo & Kang, 2018). Degrees from the United States are renowned around the world for their academic

brilliance and expanded learning opportunities. However, dropout has posed a challenge to the stated education system in the United States. Undergraduate college students drop out at a rate of forty percent on average.

A college freshman who drops out before their sophomore year accounts for thirty percent of the dropout rate. In fourth-year colleges, fifty-six percent of students drop out before their sixth year (Poernomo & Kang, 2018). With fifty-four percent of black students dropping out of college, they have the highest dropout rate. This shows the rate at which this lousy habit has impacted the US training framework.

There are numerous reasons why students in the United States drop out of school. For example, most kids choose to decline out of high school because they suffer in school regularly. Early pregnancy, financial difficulties, mental illness, drug use/addiction, and disability are other reasons. It is clear that this vice has had a substantial impact on the training framework in the United States, and quick efforts to reduce this vice are required. This paper will discuss how commuter students, living on campus, student retention, graduation rate, and student development contribute to lowering the dropout rate.

### *Commuter students*

A commuter student is someone who does not live on campus and does not live in university-owned housing. They must find a mode of transportation to get to their on-campus classes because they live off-campus. Bicycling or walking may be an option for some. Others may need to utilize public transport or drive to campus in their vehicle. Off-campus living is

popular among college students in the US for a variety of reasons. Some students, for example, labor to support their families while also paying for their studies and personal expenditures (Torous et al, 2020). Because they are committed to employment and academics, these students cannot afford to reside in school dorms. They would rather live off-campus and commute to class every day than drop out because they would be more likely to do so if they stayed on campus.

Another reason students opt to live off campus is to maintain their privacy. Some students on campus have tiny children, while others have their own space that they do not want other students to know about. As a result, rather than dropping out of school, these students choose to live off-campus. These students, for example, are stigmatized, particularly those who gave birth at a young age. They frequently drop out of school to seek a better life outside of the classroom, where they will be valued. To avoid this, higher education institutions should provide off-campus housing options for such students. This vice is minimized, and those afflicted by early pregnancies are allowed to improve their literacy rate.

Off-campus living is less expensive, especially for students who are struggling financially. Living off-campus is less costly than living in the dorms on campus. Many college students are on a tight budget and must be careful with their spending. If money is fast, there are a variety of possibilities for living off-campus in apartments that meet your budget rather than dropping out of school. A budget-conscious student can live comfortably in a decently sized apartment with included utilities (such as water, sewer, garbage, and parking). This is especially true if you decide to live with roommates in your new apartment. Choosing a large apartment with numerous roommates lowers the expense per person and results in a fantastic college experience. Students should be allowed to live within their means at universities (Ko et al, 2017).

This minimizes the likelihood of disadvantaged students dropping out owing to financial difficulties. Allowing students to live on their budgets reduces the number of needy students who drop out due to the high cost of living on campus.

Commute students also have access to amenities such as available car parking, living near the goods and services they want, roommate-matching services, and living with their pets in their off-campus residences. All these advantages make students feel at ease, lowering their odds of dropping out. As a result, higher education institutions should incorporate off-campus living services to combat this habit.

### *Student retention*

Student retention is a measure of a school's ability to ensure academic achievement or completion. Stakeholders use it to assess a school's performance. The importance of retention cannot be overstated because the repercussions of dropping out before graduation are severe. Instructive organizations bear a critical obligation to guarantee that all understudies graduate with the essential data and capacities to prevail in their picked area (Molchanov et al, 2017). Campus leaders have a unique chance to establish new approaches to enhance overall retention rates and guarantee individual students proceed from acceptance through graduation by understanding the issues they encounter.

Defining student success is an example of a method that can help boost student retention and keep college students motivated. When kids understand what is expected of them, it is easier to identify with and work toward goals. When students don't know what measures to take to

achieve vague goals and aren't familiar with the resources available to assist them in achieving them, they may become disheartened. It's also more difficult to gauge performance or optimize program efficacy if goals aren't set. Setting and articulating high academic goals and providing supportive programming and resources is a successful technique for raising graduation rates and preparing students for future employment. Set and communicate objectives, break down goals into realistic steps to assist achievement, teach pupils excellent habits, and provide a variety of possibilities for success. If it's not too much trouble, use innovation to help understudies: Assist understudies in monitoring their advancement by driving them down pre-arranged ways utilizing intelligent ways and agendas. This is a beautiful technique for understudies to realize what they've finished and what they need to do initially, just as for overseers to perceive understudies who are falling behind (and contact them with help and assets) and boost and award understudies who complete obligatory tasks (Garbin et al, 2020).

Another strategy for improving student retention and keeping college students motivated is cultivating relationships with advisors, staff, and faculty. Many students do not seek help from professors or staff for social issues, making them feel lonely. However, obtaining support and direction from a professor or adviser might mean the difference between a student learning to overcome challenges or giving up and dropping out. Connect children to a solid mentoring program to acquire critical life skills and learn how and where to ask questions to get support when needed. Simplify it to associate and plan a gathering with a counsel, educator, or other primary care staff for assisting understudies with finding out about and utilizing significant assets through innovation. An understudy can use a gathering organizer apparatus on their telephone to find the right individual and book an accessible period.

Implement Intervention Processes in the third approach to aid in student retention and engagement in college. Early intervention is critical for student retention. Once at-risk students have been identified, teachers, staff, and families can collaborate to assist them in turning their lives around. One of the most efficient strategies to boost student retention is to develop an ongoing evaluation and intervention strategy to identify and equip these students with increased support and services. Scholarly counselors and personnel can utilize commitment information examination to foster procedures for giving practical and proactive effort to understudies with academic, individual, monetary, or social issues, illuminating them about school assets and studios that can assist them with tending to their particular necessities. Faculty and advisers begin to create relationships and trust with their students through these early interventions (Perchinunno et al, 2021). That relationship and connection can sometimes make all the difference in a student's decision to stay or go.

Another strategy is to involve and collaborate with parents. One of the most significant aspects of a student's support network is their parents. Students need to develop regular contact to keep parents interested and informed about their child's progress. Share information regarding mental health counseling, tutoring, academic advising, and other services offered by your institution, as well as how to support students in virtual and blended settings. Organize webinars to assist parents in recognizing and intervening when a student is struggling academically, psychologically, or socially. Another strategy for improving student retention and keeping college students motivated is finding enriching experiences outside the classroom. Connecting students with outside-of-classroom opportunities for involvement and leadership roles helps to make learning more relevant and enriches the overall student experience. Boredom and a lack of engagement are two significant causes for students to disengage, quit attending classes, and even

drop out. Please encourage them to participate in campus activities as a vital element of their academic and professional development (Meyerowitz et al, 2020). These strategies aid in student retention and engagement, lowering the dropout rate.

### *Graduation rate*

A graduation rate measures how many students in the same cohort will complete their degree in six years for four-year programs and three years for two-year programs. The rate is a measure of accountability that shows how successful a school provides high-quality education and maintains a good reputation. This rate represents how many students complete their degrees within a reasonable amount of time after enrolling. Assisting understudies with ending on a positive note toward finishing their secondary school profession takes a great deal of time, exertion, and support. Use of Technology to Motivate Students is an example of a recommendation to help students attain their full potential and enhance school graduation rates. Keeping pupils interested is critical in today's educational environment (Mubarak et al, 2020). Fortunately, technology has made it possible to offer material to pupils in a variety of ways. Technology allows teachers to meet students where they are in their learning process. Students are motivated to progress when they believe they are learning. To keep your pupils interested and involved in their study, you must first boost their confidence and self-esteem in the classroom.



Differentiating your instruction is another way to boost your school's graduation rates and assist your students attain their full potential. Diversifying classroom activities and allowing students to focus on their favorite ways to demonstrate their learning are two of the most effective strategies to keep your students engaged. AR (augmented reality) apps are a terrific method to engage your pupils in a fresh and out-of-the-box approach. The third strategy is to benchmark using standards-based examinations. Using online standards-based assessments to measure your students allows you to see where everyone in your class stands in learning and comprehension. You can pinpoint exactly where your kids are suffering by administering these tests throughout the school year and focusing your curriculum and teachings there. Students can monitor their progress and growth when they access their assessment data from the previous year.

Personalize Student Learning also helps students achieve their full potential by increasing graduation rates. Personalize learning to provide kids with the tools they need to be global citizens. Understudies can find out about their learning examples and assume responsibility for their courses through customized learning. Understudies are bound to feel like co-originators of their educational plan and environmental factors on functional and significant pathways to their inclinations. PLPs (personalized learning plans) are effective instruments for fostering your kids' growth and development. Another procedure is to build up joins with the local neighborhood area. Understudies can have a feeling of having a place by fostering a sense of association with their local area both inside and outside of the study hall. Providing chances for kids to volunteer and give back to their community is a fantastic approach to get them involved in the topics that matter most to them. Another option for increasing graduation rates is to engage with parents. The family association is fundamental for youngsters to get the help they need as they pursue

graduation. Permitting guardians to be champions for their youngsters by bringing them into schools and guaranteeing professional correspondence will empower their accomplishments. Here are nine suggestions for making parent-teacher communication more effective.

Establishing a Safe and Secure Learning Environment can likewise assist understudies with accomplishing their maximum capacity and improve graduation rates. Understudies require a feeling of wellbeing and security. They need to realize that they can voice their musings unafraid of harassing, terrorizing, or illegal intimidation in the study hall (Del et al, 2020). This will give youngsters the boldness to seek after their inclinations and consider school to be a decent air where they need to return—inside the school, making a sensation of the local area is a breathtaking spot to begin. Mentoring is a fantastic method to take things to the next level. Students feel unique and vital when they believe they are responsible for themselves and have someone looking out for them. Mentorship programs are a fantastic method for kids to meet community role models, explore career options, and even volunteer. To feel secure, significant, and purposeful in their life, students must have a sense of security, significance, and purpose. They are increasing school graduation rates and assisting students in realizing their full potential aids in the battle against and reduction of dropout rates.

### *Living on campus*

Many institutions offer on-campus housing to their students. Students may readily access classes, academic resources, faculty offices, and other facilities from these on-campus homes. Students' developing worldviews and extracurricular interests might be nurtured in a college

atmosphere. Living on campus might provide students with more significant possibilities to interact with people from all backgrounds and interests. They may also have easier access to a broader range of campus events and organizations, enhancing their sense of belonging. Living on campus has numerous advantages, the most important of which is reducing the number of students who drop out. Students who live on campus feel more connected to their peers. Commuter students often have a stronger feeling of community than students who live on campus.

Students who live near school facilities may find it easier to engage through campus activities and events. Students who live on campus frequently have a range of housing alternatives to select from. Some students live in typical dorms, while others opt for organization-specific or suite-style housing. Even though the availability of specific housing arrangements varies by school, most students eventually share a living space with one or more college roommates. It can be challenging to live with other college students. Some people, particularly those living away from home for the first time, may experience homesickness at college. Others may find it challenging to cope with the lack of privacy or share facilities (Arora et al, 2021). Despite the challenges, living on campus may be a beneficial experience for students. They can build social relationships and take advantage of their newfound freedom. This reduces pupils' boredom and their likelihood of dropping out of school.

Commuting to class can be stressful, so living on campus can help. For many students, balancing academic duties and transportation can be difficult and frustrating. Commuting is eliminated by living near classrooms and other campus resources. This lessens students' boredom with commuting and makes them feel more at ease, allowing them to focus more on their studies

and reducing their chances of dropping out. Colleges can assist you in staying safe on campus by preventing drug misuse, crimes such as prostitution, and other vices that cause students to drop out. Living on campus is a strategy for combating the rising dropout rate.

### *Student progression*

Student progression is a system in place to ensure that all students pass the requisite units to graduate. Students' grades are assessed after each semester to see if they are making adequate progress in their studies. Increased student advancement rates help lower dropout rates by ensuring that students complete their education and not drop out. There are numerous approaches to help students advance in higher education in the United States. The first method is to expose children to career planning at a young age. Most understudies go to school to seek a remunerating profession. Foundations should give understudies relevant work market information right off the bat in their school professions, like rising business areas, beginning compensations, popular abilities, and instructive requirements for detailed occupations (Arora et al, 2021). Understudies ought to likewise be educated about the work choices connected with each major, and they ought to be acquainted with graduated classes who have graduated with those majors. What's more, schools might give pre-proficient instructing and exercises to plan better understudies for high-level training or the work market and abilities studios to assist understudies with building popularity capacities.

Another strategy is to improve student support services. The majority of students drop out due to living issues rather than academic reasons. Fruitful colleges furnish crisis monetary guides

and help with lodging, transportation, food, and childcare to assist understudies with taking care of these obstacles. Removing institutional barriers to success can also help students advance faster and access more experiential learning opportunities. Understudies' progression is likewise supported by developing a triumph arranged attitude and a feeling of having a place. Increased student advancement rates help lower dropout rates by ensuring that students complete their education and not drop out.

Conclusively, the dropout rate has posed an economic and societal challenge to the entire world, not just the United States. The above tactics can be used to decrease/reduce this vice while also minimizing its repercussions. In the US, graduates with a higher education contribute to the countries' economies and invent new ways to battle future dangers. This underscores how critical it is to see this vice through to the end.

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